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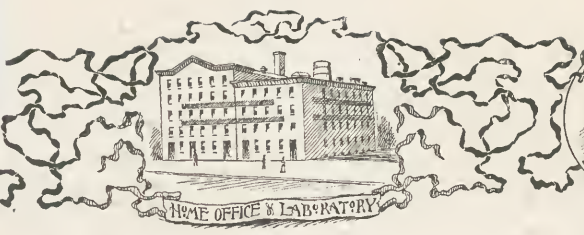
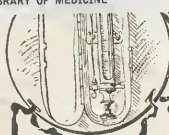
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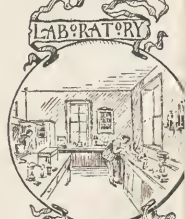
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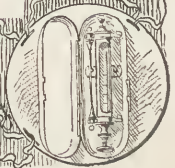
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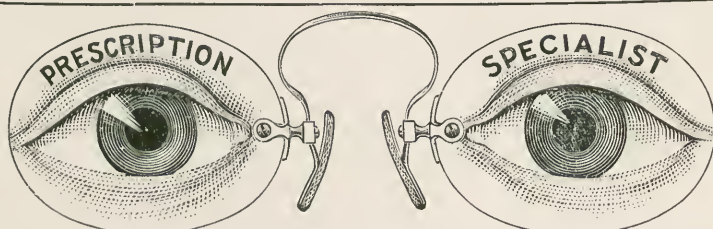
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2. College of Physicians.
3. Hotel Bellevue.
4. Hotel Lafayette.
5. Aldine Hotel.
6. Bourse.
7. Broad Street Station.
8. Reading Terminal.
9. Baltimore and Ohio Station.
10. Pennsylvania Hospital.
11. Polyclinic Hospital.
12. University of Pennsylvania.
13. Jefferson Medical College.
14. Medico-Chirurgical College.
15. Women's Medical College and Hospital.
16. Wills' Eye Hospital.
17. Children's Hospital.
18. Blockley Hospital.
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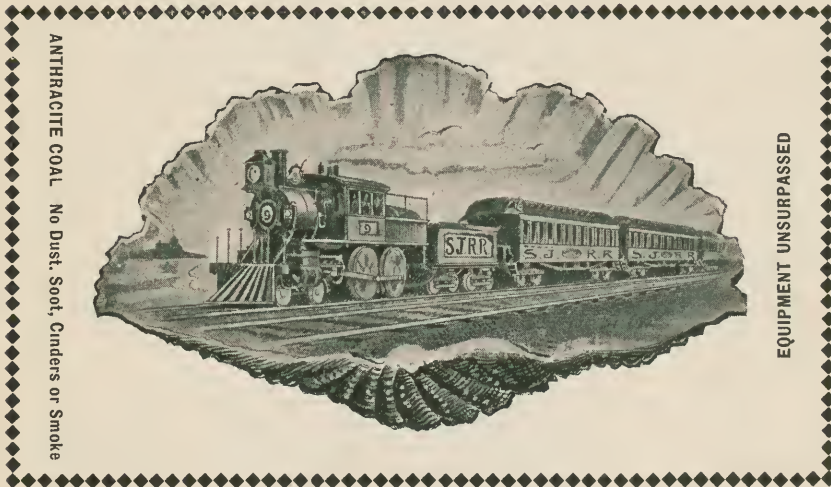
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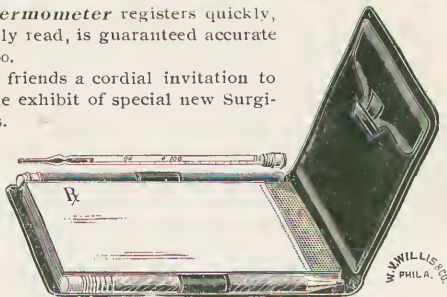
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AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF CHEMICALS

Bronze Medal, World's Fair, New York
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SOFT ELASTIC CAPSULES OF COD LIVER OIL



40 Minims and 20 Minims

Easily swallowed as the pulp of a grape,
and quite tasteless.

An ideal method of administering this
all-important remedy.



ESTABLISHED 1830

John C. Baker Co.

Baker's Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil
Baker's Cod Liver Oil and Ext. of Malt
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Solution Salicylate of Iron
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131

N. Tenth Street

Philadelphia

Introduction.

Philadelphia is an easy city in which to find one's way; and it cordially welcomes the American Medical Association, yet the following hints may be found immediately useful.

STREETS AND STREET NUMBERS.

In Philadelphia the numbered streets run north and south; the principal named streets running east and west. One hundred numbers are allowed to each square, the next square starting with a new hundred. The odd numbers are on the north and east sides, and the even numbers on the south and west sides. The numbers run north and south from Market street. On the east and west streets the numbers start at Delaware avenue, on the Delaware river, and run west. In the northern part of the city the east and west streets, running east of Delaware avenue, are designated as East and number eastward from Delaware avenue.

There are a few oblique streets, as Germantown avenue, which runs northwest from Front and Laurel, and is numbered from Market street. Ridge avenue runs northwest from Ninth and Vine and is numbered like streets running east and west. Lancaster avenue runs northwest from Thirty-third and Market and is also numbered like streets running east and west. Passyunk avenue runs southwest from Fifth and South streets, and Gray's Ferry Road runs southwest from Twenty-third and South. These are numbered like streets running east and west. Broad street would be Fourteenth street of the numbered streets.

STREET CARS.

All of the street cars of Philadelphia are propelled by the electric trolley system. They are under the control of two companies. Transfer and exchange tickets are given by each company over its own lines, but not over the lines of the other company. The Hestonville Traction Company runs cars on Arch, Race and Vine streets and the connecting streets in West

Philadelphia. All the other street car lines of the city are operated by the Union Traction Company. Cars run north on Third, Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth (north from Walnut); and Twentieth to Chestnut street; south on Second, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth, south of Walnut Street.

They run both east and west on Market and Arch Streets, and Girard, Columbia, and Lehigh Avenues. On Locust the cars run east to Thirteenth then north.

They run east on Chestnut, Spruce, Lombard, Bainbridge, Morris, Filbert, Race, Green, Jefferson, Norris, and Dauphin. They run west on Sansom, Walnut, Pine, South, Catherine, Tasker, Vine, Spring Garden, Fairmount Avenue, Master, Susquehanna and York. Many of the routes are quite complex, the lines branching and running in different directions towards the suburbs. Each car shows its destination on a small board hung at either end, and *the safe way is to ask the conductor* before paying fare whether one has taken the proper car.

STEAM RAILROADS.

The railroads entering Philadelphia run into three stations. Pennsylvania lines enter Broad Street Station, corner Broad and Market Streets; the Reading Railroad lines enter the Reading Terminal, at Twelfth and Market Streets; and the Baltimore & Ohio into the station at Twenty-fourth and Chestnut Streets. Some of the Baltimore & Ohio trains run into the Reading Terminal. Some of the Pennsylvania routes to the Jersey coast start from the Broad Street Station, others from the ferry at the foot of Market Street; the Reading routes to coast resorts starting from the ferry at the foot of Chestnut Street.

THE PLACE OF MEETING.

The General Sessions and Section Meetings will be held on the square of Broad Street between Locust and Spruce Streets; in the Academy of Music, the Horticultural Hall and the Church, on the west side; the Hotel Walton, the Stenton, and the Broad Street Theatre, on the east side; and the A. P. A. Hall, at 1415 Locust Street, opposite the Academy of Music. This may be reached by the Locust Street cars, running under Broad Street Station; from the Reading Terminal, Twelfth Street cars to Locust, or the Market Street cars to Fifteenth and exchange to Locust Street cars on Fifteenth Street; and from the Baltimore & Ohio Station, the Chestnut Street cars may be taken to Broad Street, and with an exchange ticket on Fifteenth Street, the Locust Street cars may be taken, which pass the door.

How to Reach other Points of Interest.

INDEPENDENCE HALL, with its Liberty Bell and Historical Museum, is on Chestnut street, from Fifth to Sixth streets. It is reached by the Chestnut street cars.

Two squares farther East is CARPENTER'S HALL, the scene of still earlier historic events.

One-half square north of Chestnut, on Fifth street, is the BOURSE.

THE MINT, open from 9 to 1, is situated on Chestnut street, East of Broad.

THE CITY HALL, with its tower 537 feet high, is such a prominent land-mark that one can scarcely enter the city without becoming conscious of its location.

In the immediate vicinity of the meeting the PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY is situated on Locust street, East of Broad.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY is at the corner of Locust and Thirteenth streets.

THE ART CLUB is on Broad, North of Locust.

THE UNION LEAGUE and THE HOTEL LAFAYETTE—in the South corner of which, then the ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, the association was organized—are at the corner of Broad and Sansom streets.

South on Broad street, one square from the place of meeting is the INDUSTRIAL ART SCHOOL, at the corner of Broad and Pine; and several squares South, at Broad and Catherine, the RIDGWAY BRANCH OF THE PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY.

GIRARD COLLEGE, intercepting Girard avenue, is best reached by the cars on North Nineteenth street, which run close to the main entrance to its extensive grounds.

Going North along Broad street from the City Hall, one comes first to the MASONIC TEMPLE, one of the finest specimens of architecture in America, at the corner of Broad and Filbert streets. A square farther on is the ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, and opposite it the ODD FELLOW'S TEMPLE. Above Spring Garden street are THE BOY'S HIGH SCHOOLS (the old one of brick on the East side and the new of granite, not yet complete, on the West side.) THE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS are on Spring Garden street (the new at Thirteenth, the old at Seventeenth). At Spring Garden and Seventeenth is also the site for the NEW MINT.

FAIRMOUNT PARK, with its thousands of acres stretching for more than ten miles along the Schuylkill River and its tributary, the Wissahickon, is reached by many of the street car lines at different points. The Belmont avenue entrance, reached through the Lancaster avenue cars, is the point of departure for the Park trolley line. Near it are MEMORIAL HALL and HORTICULTURAL HALL.

On the East side FAIRMOUNT WATER WORKS and LEMON HILL are approached by many of the car lines from the centre of the city. THE OBSERVATORY, upon the latter, is one of the prominent landmarks. Near it are the steam-boat landings, from which excursions may be made up the river, the LINCOLN MONUMENT, and, at the Green street entrance, the newly unveiled WASHINGTON MONUMENT. THE WISSAHICKON may be reached by train on the Reading Railroad or by the Ridge avenue cars, which will exchange with the lines running North, or by steamboat on the Schuylkill from Fairmount.

WILLOW GROVE PARK, some fifteen miles north of the city, with its Damrosch Concerts, may be reached by taking the electric car at Broad and Locust streets.

Three New

ANTISEPTIC

Iodine Compounds

ODORLESS
NON-TOXIC and
NON-IRRITANT

Meet in full the requirements for antiseptics in all branches of surgical and medical practice.

Possess strong bactericidal power and desiccative action.

Differ from other iodine antiseptics in not liberating iodine and therefore never produce iodine poisoning.

Their superiority over Iodoform and the many other substitutes for it is a well-established fact. Are receiving the unqualified endorsement of leading medical authorities in America and Europe.

NOSOPHEN

(Tetraiodophenolphthalein)

Is employed as an *antiseptic dusting powder* for wounds of all kinds. It *does not cake or form crusts*. Aside from its *bactericidal properties* it possesses *desiccative action to a remarkable degree*. It *stimulates cellular activity* and *promotes granulation*. Never produces a *dermatitis* like iodoform, etc. Has a *soothing* or slightly *anaesthetic* effect upon the tissues. Acts slightly as a *haemostatic*. Unequalled in abraded surfaces, like burns, etc.; in abscesses and ulcers of all kinds; in affections of the skin; venereal affections, etc. Being a *very light and impalpable powder*, it can be very finely diffused, whereby the article is rendered especially valuable for eye, ear, nose and throat practice.

ANTINOSINE

(The Sodium Salt of Nosophen)

Has the distinct advantage of being *readily soluble in water*, and is especially adapted in *solution* as an antiseptic wash in all cases where such is indicated and as a gargle. Used with excellent results in ear, nose and throat practice; for irrigation of the bladder in cystitis, etc.; as an injection in gonorrhoea. Is superior in sol. of 2-2½ per cent. for the *disinfection of instruments and hands*. This salt of nosophen combines with specially *powerful germicidal action*, a pronounced *stimulating effect* and is for this reason indicated as a *dusting powder* in indolent ulcers and sores, in operations on tuberculous and acute phlegmonous tissues.

EUDOXINE

(The Bismuth Salt of Nosophen)

In the field of *intestinal antiseptics* the bismuth salt of nosophen already occupies a prominent place.

It is *absolutely harmless* and is administered to infants in the proper doses without untoward effects. With many leading practitioners it has replaced other articles entirely and the most excellent results are obtained with it in fermentative dyspepsia and diarrhoea, summer diarrhoea in infants and children, intestinal catarrh, etc.

Any practitioner, not yet having had an opportunity to test these products, will be cheerfully supplied free of charge with samples and literature.

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EXHIBIT NO. 47

The American Medical Association.

In 1845 the New York State Medical Society passed a resolution recommending a national convention of delegates from medical societies and colleges in the whole Union; and in response to its call the First National Medical Convention met in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, Tuesday, May 6, 1846. At this convention Dr. John Bell, of Philadelphia, was made temporary chairman, and Dr. J. Knight, of New Haven, president. This convention continued in session two days; discussed questions of professional education and organization, and appointed committees on organization, professional and preliminary education, and a code of ethics. It adjourned to meet in Philadelphia the first Wednesday of May, 1847.

In Philadelphia the Second National Medical Convention assembled on May 5, 1847, in the hall of the Academy of Natural Sciences. The building is still standing, but much altered on the outside, it now being the southern face of the Hotel Lafayette, on the north-west corner of Broad and Sansom streets. At this convention Dr. Knight was again chosen president; the reports of the committees appointed at the previous meeting were considered, and the plan of organization proposed by a committee, of which Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, and Alfred Stille, of Philadelphia, are surviving members, was adopted. The code of ethics was also adopted, and important reports on medical education, registration of vital statistics, and the nomenclature of diseases were received and discussed. When the Convention proceeded on the evening of May 7 to resolve itself into the American Medical Association, Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, of Pennsylvania, was chosen president. The association adjourned to meet in Baltimore; and the meeting in Baltimore was attended by over two hundred and fifty delegates, representing twenty-one States, and was called the First Annual Meeting of the Association. The following are the subsequent places of meeting and presidents chosen to preside at the following annual meetings, up to the present time:

- 1848 . . Baltimore. . . . Alexander H. Stevens, of New York.
- 1849 . . Boston. . . . John H. Warren, Boston.
- 1850 . . Cincinnati . . . Rueben D. Mussey, Cincinnati.
- 1851 . . Charleston . . . James Moultrie, Charleston.
- 1852 . . Richmond . . . B. R. Wellford, Fredericksburg, Va.
- 1853 . . New York. . . Jonathan Knight, New Haven.
- 1854 . . St. Louis. . . . Charles A. Pope, St. Louis.
- 1855 . . Philadelphia . . George B. Wood, Philadelphia.

(Meeting held in Musical Fund Hall, Locust Street west of Eighth.

Over five hundred in attendance.)

- 1856 . . Detroit. . . . Zina Pitcher, Washington.
- 1857 . . Nashville. . . . Paul F. Eve, Nashville.

- 1858 . . Washington. . . Harvery Lindsley, Washington.
 1859 . . Louisville. . . Henry Miller, Louisville.
 1860 . . New Haven. . . Eli Ives, New Haven.
 1861 { During these years no meeting was held, and when the next
 1862 { meeting was held in 1863, the President, Dr. Ives, having
 died during the interim, Dr. Wilson Jewell, of Philadelphia,
 first vice-president, acted as president.
 1863 . . Chicago. . . . Alden March, New York.
 1864 . . New York . . . N. S. Davis, Chicago.
 1865 . . Boston. . . . D. Humphrey Storer, Boston.
 1866 . . Baltimore. . . Henry F. Askew, Wilmington.
 1867 . . Cincinnati . . Samuel D. Gross, Philadelphia.
 1868 . . Washington. . William O. Baldwin, Montgomery, Ala.
 1869 . . New Orleans . . George Mendenhall, Ohio.
 1870 . . Washington. . . Alfred Stillé, Philadelphia.
 1871 . . San Francisco. David W. Vandell, Louisville.
 1872 . . Philadelphia . . Thomas M. Logan, San Francisco.

(Meeting held in Horticultural Hall [old building] and Church on
 Broad street, above Pine. Seven hundred and twenty-three
 registered.)

- 1873 . . St. Louis. . . . Joseph Meredith Toner, Washington.
 1874 . . Detroit. . . . W. K. Bowling, Tennessee.
 1875 . . Louisville . . . J. Marion Sims, New York.
 1876 . . Philadelphia . . Henry I. Bowditch, Boston.

(Meeting held in Horticultural Hall, with 760 delegates and mem-
 bers in attendance.)

- 1877 . . Chicago Tobias G. Richardson, New Orleans.
 1878 . . Buffalo. . . . Theophilus Parvin, Indianapolis.
 1879 . . Atlanta. . . . Lewis A. Sayre, New York.
 1880 . . New York . . . John T. Hogden, St. Louis.
 1881 . . Richmond . . . J. Janvier Woodward, Washington.

(Dr. Woodward was absent on account of sickness, and Dr. P. O.
 Hooper, of Little Rock, first, vice-president, presided.)

- 1882 . . St. Paul J. A. Atlee, Lancaster, Pa.
 1883 . . Cleveland. . . Austin Flint, New York.
 1884 . . Washington. . Henry Fraser Campbell, Georgia.
 1885 . . New Orleans . William Brodie, Detroit.
 1886 . . St. Louis. . . . E. H. Gregory, St. Louis.
 1887 . . Chicago Alexander Y. P. Garnett, Washington.
 1888 . . Cincinnati . . William W. Dawson, Cincinnati.
 1889 . . Newport E. M. Moore, Rochester, N. Y.
 1890 . . Nashville. . . . William T. Briggs, Nashville.
 1891 . . Washington. . Henry Orlando Marcy, Boston.
 1892 . . Detroit. . . . Hunter McGuire, Richmond.
 1893 . . Milwaukee. . . James F. Hibberd, Indianapolis.
 1894 . . San Francisco. Donald MacLean, Ann Arbor.
 1895 . . Baltimore. . . . Beverly Cole, San Francisco
 1896 . . Atlanta. . . . Nicholas Senn, Chicago.



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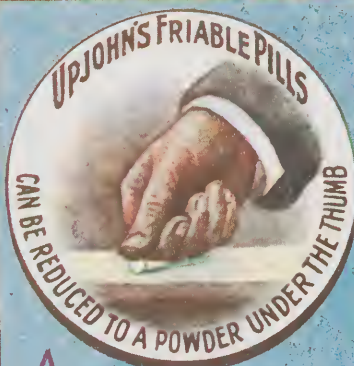
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Which will
you specify?

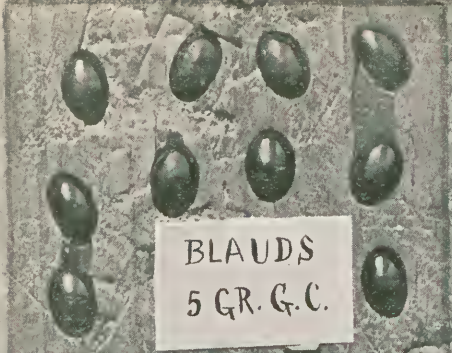


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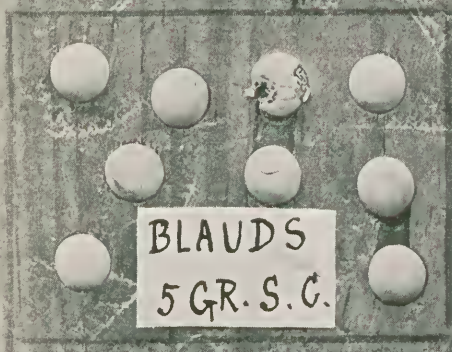
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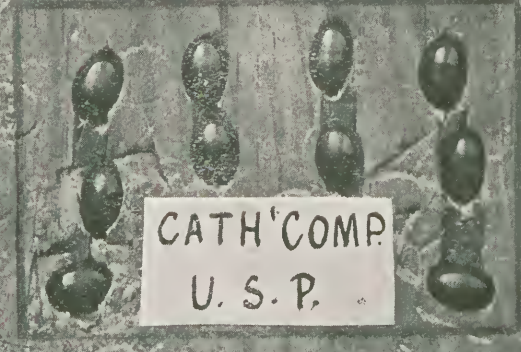
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5 GR. G.C.



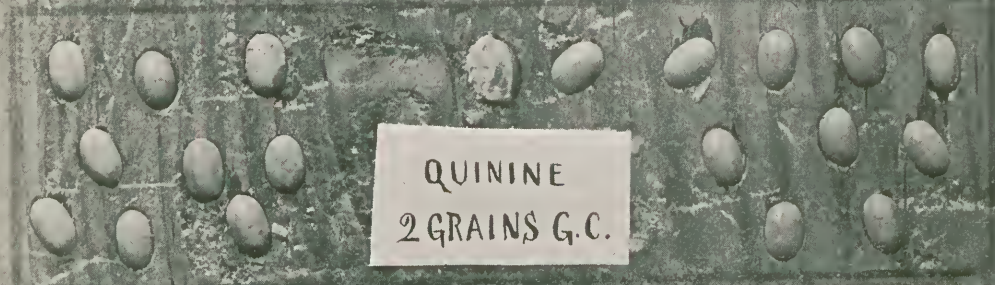
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UNSPECIFIED PILL PRESCRIPTIONS

DON'T LEAVE IT TO THE DRUGGIST
TO PUT OUT WHAT HE CHOOSES

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SECURES PILLS WHICH HAVE NOT DETERIORATED
WITH AGE.

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Meets in the Hall, 1415 Locust street, fourth floor, rear, Tuesday at 3 P. M., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Section dinner at the Stenton, 7 P. M. Notify Dr. E. L. Vansant, 1929 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

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Section meets Tuesday at 3 P. M., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., at 1415 Locust street, second floor, rear.

Section dinner at Bourse, 7 P. M. Price \$2 per plate. Notify Dr. Alfred Hand, Jr., 211 South Seventeenth street, Philadelphia.

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The section meets at 1415 Locust street, third floor, rear, Tuesday at 3 P. M., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Section dinner at Willow Grove Park, taking trolley cars at Broad and Locust streets, at the close of the Tuesday session. Notify Dr. Frank Woodbury, 218 South Sixteenth street, Philadelphia.

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Section meets in the banquet hall of Hotel Stenton, Broad and Spruce streets, Tuesday at 3 P. M., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Section dinner. Notify Dr. A. P. Clarke.

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Section meets 1415 Locust street, third floor, rear, Tuesday at 3 P. M., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Section dinner at Aldine Hotel 7 P. M. Notify Dr. Chas. K. Mills, 1909 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

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Section meets in the foyer of Horticultural Hall, Tuesday at 3 P. M., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Section dinner at Hotel Walton 7 P. M. Price \$3 per plate. Notify Dr. M. B. Hartzell. 3634 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

State Medicine.

Chairman—ELMER LEE, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary—LOUIS FAUGERES BISHOP, New York, N. Y.

Executive Committee—G. W. STONER, Baltimore, Md. ; L. H. MONTGOMERY, Chicago, Ill. ; C. H. SHEPARD, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Section meets 1415 Locust street, fourth floor, front, Tuesday at 3 P. M., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Section dinner at Hotel Aldine 7 P. M. Notify Dr. Elmer Lee, 103 State street, Chicago, Ill.

Dental and Oral Surgery.

Chairman—R. R. ANDREWS, Cambridge, Mass.

Secretary—EUGENE S. TALBOT, Chicago, Ill.

Executive Committee—A. E. BALDWIN, Chicago, Ill. ; (vacancy); H. M. FLETCHER, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Section will meet in parlor D, Hotel Walton, Tuesday at 3 P. M., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Receptions and Entertainments.

When not otherwise specified are for the whole association.

Tuesday, June 1.

LUNCHEON—I P. M.

By the Philadelphia Polyclinic at the Polyclinic Hospital, Lombard street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets.

By the Philadelphia County Medical Society, Hotel Walton, Broad and Locust streets.

To the Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Section at the Howard Hospital, Broad and Catharine streets.

SECTION DINNERS—7 P. M.

The exhibit hall will be open with music from 8 to 10.30 P. M.

Wednesday, June 2.

LUNCHEON—I P. M.

By J. B. Lippincott Company, Union League, Broad near Walnut street.

By the University of Pennsylvania, Houston Hall, Thirty-fourth and Spruce streets.

RECEPTIONS—8 P. M.

By the University of Pennsylvania, Union League, Broad and Sansom streets.

By the Jefferson Medical College, Academy of Fine Arts, Broad and Cherry streets.

By the Medico-Chirurgical College, at the College building, 1723 Cherry streets.

By the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Twenty-first and North College avenue.

By Dr. J. V. Shoemaker, 1519 Walnut street.

Thursday, June 3.

LUNCHEON—I P. M.

Dr. W. W. Keen, to Surgical Section, Hotel Walton.

By the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society to the Section on Obstetrics and Diseases of Women. Hotel Stenton.

By the Philadelphia Neurological Society to the Section on Neurology and Medical Jurisprudence, University Club, 1316 Walnut street.

By Dr. J. H. Musser, to Section on Practice of Medicine, Houston Hall, Thirty-fourth and Spruce streets.

By Dr. L. Webster Fox, to Section on Ophthalmology, Hotel Bellevue, Broad and Walnut streets.

Garden party at 8 P. M. given by Provost and Mrs. Harrison, at the University of Pennsylvania.

THEATRE PARTY—8 P. M.

By Lea Brothers & Company, Chestnut Street Opera House.

Friday, June 4.

LUNCHEON—I P. M.

By the Philadelphia Medical Club, Hotel Aldine, 1914 Chestnut street.

By the Medico-Chirurgical College, at the College Building, 18th and Chestnut streets.

CLUBS.

An invitation is extended to members of the Association to visit the following clubs:

Art Club, South Broad street.

Columbia Club, Broad and Oxford streets.

The other clubs of Philadelphia will admit visitors on introduction by their members.

ENTERTAINMENTS FOR THE LADIES.

An Auxiliary Committee of Ladies has arranged a special series of entertainments and excursions for the ladies accompanying members and delegates to the meeting.



Beth Eden Church.

Horticultural Hall. Academy of Music.

Hotel Lafayette.

City Hall.

Hotel Walton.

Hotel Stenton.

Broad Street Theatre.

PLACE OF MEETING.

Program.

The General Sessions will be held in the Academy of Music,

Broad and Locust Streets.

Order of Business.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 10 O'CLOCK.

Call to order by the President of the Association, Nicholas Senn, Illinois.

Opening prayer, by the Rt. Rev. Ozi Whittaker, Bishop of Pennsylvania.

Addresses of welcome, by His Excellency, Daniel H. Hastings, Governor of Pennsylvania, and the Honorable Charles F. Warwick, Mayor of Philadelphia.

Announcements from the Committee of Arrangements, by the Chairman, H. A. Hare.

Address of the President of the Association, Nicholas Senn, Illinois.

Report of the Secretary.

Report of the Treasurer.

Report of the Rush Monument Fund, A. L. Gihon.

Reception of delegates.

Action on Proposed Amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws.

Special announcements.

Adjournment.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 10 O'CLOCK.

Call to order by the President.

Reading the minutes.

Announcements by Committee of Arrangements, H. A. Hare.

Address on Medicine, Dr. Austin Flint, New York.

Reception of the President of the United States.

Adjournment.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 10 O'CLOCK.

Call to order by the President.

Reading of minutes.

Announcements by Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

Report of Board of Trustees.

Address on Surgery, W. W. Keen, Pennsylvania.

Jubilee Exercises.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, MAY 5TH, 1847—JUNE 1ST, 1897.

11.15 A. M. The Presidents of the State Medical Societies, and the Presidents of the State Boards of Medical Examiners, will assemble in the green room, to meet N. S. Davis, of Chicago.

11.30 A. M. Entrance of N. S. Davis, escorted by Presidents of State Medical Societies and Presidents of State Boards of Medical Examiners.

Address, N. S. Davis, of Illinois. "A brief history of the origin of the American Medical Association, the principals on which it was organized, the objects it was designed to accomplish, and how far they have been attained during the half century of its existence."

11.50 A. M. Reading of letters from founders of the Association.

12 M. Address by Geo. Ben Johnson, President of the Virginia State Medical Society.

12.10 P. M. Address by Wm. Perry Watson, President of the New Jersey State Board of Medical Examiners Society.

Miscellaneous business.

Adjournment.

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 10 O'CLOCK.

Call to order by the President.

Reading the minutes.

Announcements by Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

Address on State Medicine, John B. Hamilton, Illinois.

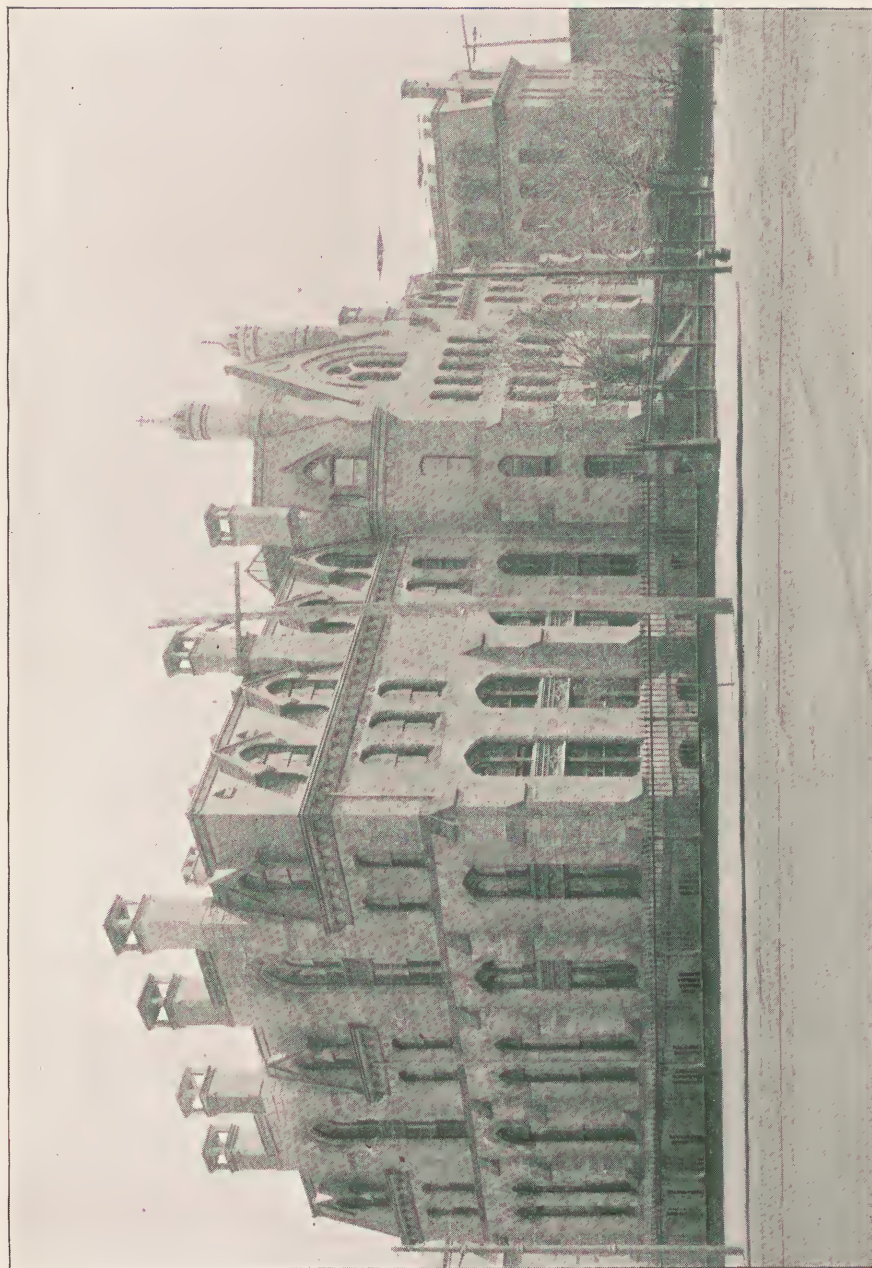
Report of Committee on Nominations.

Appointment of delegates to other societies.

Miscellaneous business.

Introduction of President-elect.

Adjournment.



DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The University of Pennsylvania and its Department of Medicine.

HISTORY. Nearly one hundred and fifty years ago, (in 1749), Benjamin Franklin published a pamphlet called a "Proposal relating to the education of youth in Pennsylvania." In this pamphlet, he urged the foundation of an academy to be conducted on lines suggested by his own practical mind and education. His proposal, however, proved to be a nucleus, around which crystalized a much larger scheme of education under the management of men whose intellectual training had been more liberal than that of Franklin, among them, such distinguished Philadelphians as James Logan, Lloyd Zachary, William Shippen, Philip Syng, Phineas Bond, Richard Peters, Thomas Bond, Thomas Hopkinson and William Coleman, who, with Franklin, were members of the first Board of Trustees, that organized November 13, 1749.

In 1755, when the institution was chartered as the "College, Academy, and Charitable School of Philadelphia," Dr. William Smith was made the first Provost.

In 1779, the intense feeling of the struggle for independence, led the Legislature to annul the charter of the college, and to establish in its stead an institution chartered under the name of the "University of the State of Pennsylvania," and endowed with the forfeited rights and properties of the College of Philadelphia. But the authorities of the college, recognizing the fact that, in taking away their rights, the Legislature had exercised an act of tyranny, by persistent effort, which was largely aided by the now venerable Franklin, secured in 1789, the passage of a law that partly corrected the wrong they

had suffered, reinstating them in their former rights, and confessing that the previous act was "repugnant to justice" and "a violation of the constitution of this Commonwealth." Two years later (1791) the rival institutions were happily and harmoniously united under the title of the "University of Pennsylvania," by which title the university has been since known and honored over the whole world.

PRESENT CONDITION.—The University of Pennsylvania now has in training more than twenty-eight hundred students, and places within their reach the teaching of two hundred and fifty professors and instructors in the various Faculties. These students represent forty-three States and Territories, and twenty-eight foreign countries. The departments include those of the Arts and Sciences, of Philosophy, of Law, of Medicine, of Dentistry, of Veterinary Medicine, of Biology, of Hygiene, of Botany, of Astronomy and of Archaeology, while the university has the management of a large museum now being erected upon its grounds. The separate buildings already erected for the use of the college, of the Library, of the departments of Medicine, of Dentistry, of Veterinary Medicine, of Hygiene, of Chemistry and of Biology for the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, with the Pepper Laboratory of Clinical Medicine, the great Hospital and Maternity, the Astronomical Observatory, and the magnificent Houston Hall, for the social purposes of the students, make a collection that has no equal in the world. The buildings and grounds of the university cover more than forty-nine acres, beautifully situated on the west bank of the Schuylkill river, and nearly one hundred acres just beyond the limits of the city. The property of the university now amounts in value to nearly six millions of dollars, and it received in free donations to its various departments, in two years, preceeding September 1, 1896, over a million of dollars.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—The department of the university, which for many years did most to win fame for it, is the department of Medicine. This was established in 1765, at the suggestion of one of the members of the first graduating class in the college, John Morgan, who was, on May 3, made professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic, and of William Shippen, Jr., who was on September 23, made professor of Anatomy, Surgery and Midwifery. To these professors were soon added Dr. Adam Kuhn, as professor of Botany and Materia Medica, and Dr. Benjamin Rush, as professor of Chemistry, while at the same time, clinical lectures were delivered to the students of the university, by Dr. Thomas Bond, in the Pennsylvania Hospital. The first commencement of the Medical Department was held in June, 1768, when ten students were given the degree of Bachelor of Medicine.



HOSPITAL, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.



LABORATORY BUILDING, DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE,
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For many years the Department of Medicine, of the University of Pennsylvania attracted to itself, on account of the reputation of its teachers and the excellence of their instruction, a large number of students from all parts of this country and from various Spanish-American countries. This is not surprising when it is remembered that it numbered among its teachers such famous men as Rush, Morgan, Shippen, Kuhn, Bond, Physick, Wister, Dorsey, Horner, Barton, Hodge, George B. Wood, Gibson, Norris, Pepper, Carson, Leidy, Agnew, Goodell, Stille and Penrose, a galaxy of names which is not equalled in the history of medical education in the United States. It was a pioneer in the method of clinical instruction, by the fact that some of the most distinguished teachers in the first century of its existence, were physicians and surgeons and teachers in the Pennsylvania Hospital, which was established in 1751. It has also been most potent in advancing the standard of medical education to its present high degree in America, lengthening the number of years required of its students and the number of months devoted to study each year, until its students now are compelled to spend four full years within its walls.— Since its foundation, more than eleven thousand men have gone out from the university to practice the healing art. The present medical class numbers, nine hundred and twenty-six men, and in the Department of Medicine, there are eighty-eight professors and instructors.

In addition to the admirable facilities for the study of all branches of the science of medicine, including bacteriology, hygiene and biology with their special buildings and rich equipments of apparatus, the students and graduates enjoy the clinical opportunities afforded by the hospital of the university, with its magnificent wing, devoted to the memory of D. Hayes Agnew, the greatest and noblest surgeon of his day, and by the maternity, with perfect modern appliances for fifty patients at one time, including isolation and privacy during confinement and the early puerperium. The University Hospital treated, during the year 1896, nearly fifteen hundred patients in the wards, and more than eleven thousand out-patients. It has accommodations for nearly four hundred patients, and every requisite for securing comfort for the medical patients and safe conditions for operating upon and afterwards treating its surgical patients.

A recent addition to the university buildings, is the magnificent dormitory, open to the students of all the various departments and contributing an element indispensable to the happiest scholastic life. Men who thus live together under the very roof of their *Alma Mater* feel a peculiar love for her, and a special pride in her glory, and never in her history have the undergraduates and alumni of the University of Pennsylvania had greater reason than now for such love and pride, or brighter hopes for her future greatness.

The Jefferson Medical College.

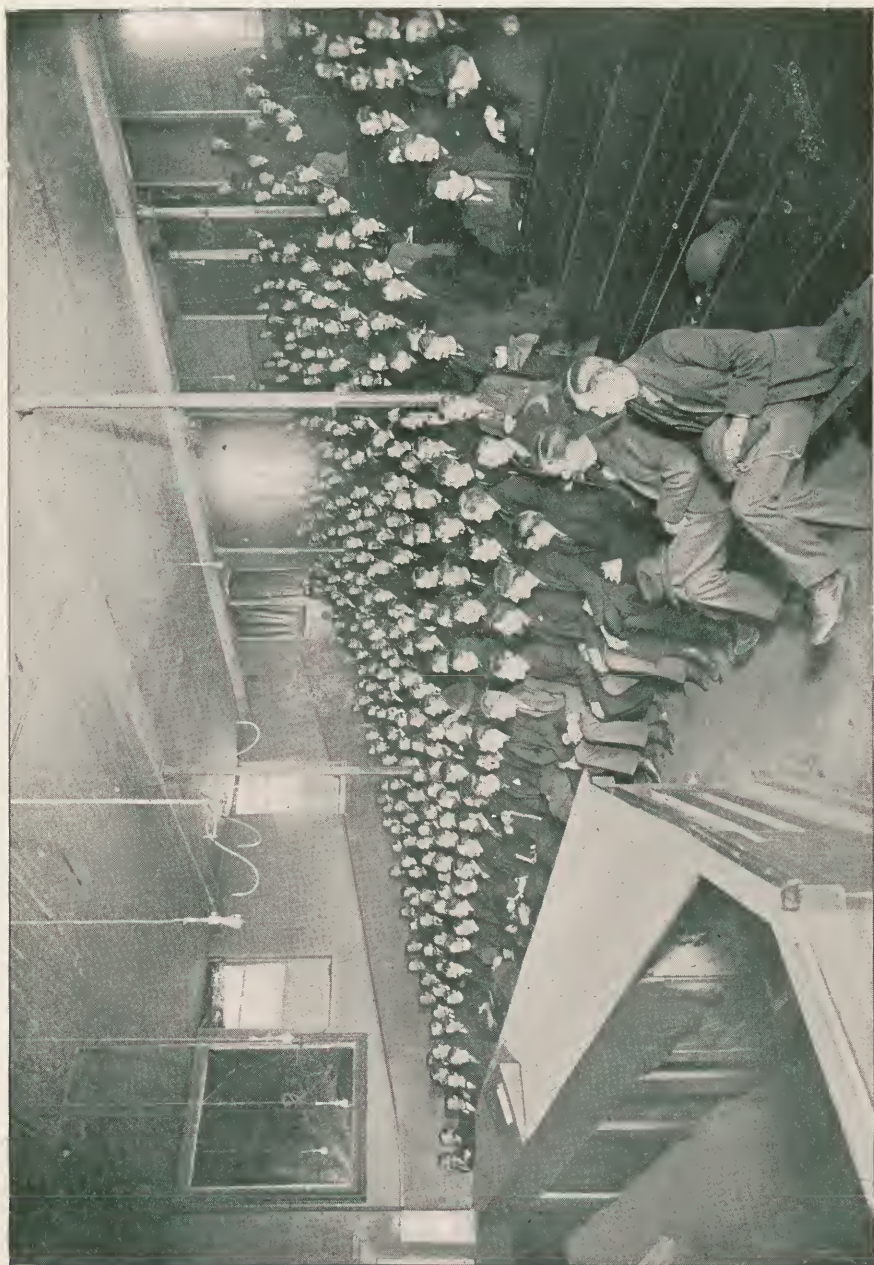
HISTORY. The college was organized December the twentieth, 1824. Its founder was Dr. George McClellan, the father of the late General George B. McClellan. He was associated with able colleagues, who displayed great energy in establishing the school and by their learning gave it a good reputation from the start. McClellan performed the first surgical operation in its amphitheatre.

From 1841 to 1856 the destiny of the school was in the hands of a group of men who showed unsurpassed talents for their work. Among them were Drs. Robley Dunglison, J. K. Mitchell, T. D. Mutter, C. D. Meigs and Franklin Bache. In later years they were succeeded by other masters of this art, among whom may be mentioned Gross, Pancoast, Da Costa, and Bartholow.

There are now in the corps seventy-three professors and other instructors, not including the staff of physicians in charge of the thirteen clinics, who are also teachers at the bed-side. It has had seven hundred and thirty-five students in attendance on one session. There are now ten thousand six hundred and twenty-five graduates.

The college buildings are situated on Tenth street, between Chesnut and Walnut, and on Sansom street, between Tenth and Eleventh, and consist of the Medical Hall, the Laboratory Building, the new Hospital Laboratory Building and the Jefferson Medical College Hospital.

THE MEDICAL HALL contains two large lecture rooms, capable of seating seven hundred and fifty students each. In addition there are a large Museum and Dissecting Room and a Laboratory of Pharmacy and Therapeutics, which is also used as a smaller lecture room. The Museum contains the great collections of the late Professor Samuel D. Gross and of Emeritus Professor J. M. Da Costa, and a large collection of models, preparations and drawings illustrative of the lectures of the various departments. It also contains many specimens for the study of normal, morbid and comparative anatomy. The Dissecting Room is 90 feet long by 28 feet wide, is thoroughly ventilated and lighted by sky and side-lights by day and electricity and gas by night. It contains forty tables for dissection and proper appliances for the study of anatomy.



THE LOWER LECTURE ROOM OF THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

In this building, in addition to the rooms mentioned, are the private laboratory of the Professor of Chemistry, the Laboratory of Practical and Manipulative Obstetrics and a Reading Room for students, which is supplied with files of the current medical journals. There are also private rooms for the various professors.

THE LABORATORY BUILDING contains the Laboratories of Chemistry, Physiology, Morbid Anatomy, Major and Minor Surgery and the Faculty Room. All the laboratories are well lighted and ventilated, and are provided with costly apparatus for practical and experimental work.

The new laboratories occupy the fourth, fifth and sixth stories of the new building adjoining the college, are above the roofs of surrounding buildings, and are believed to offer facilities unexcelled on the continent. The ceilings are high, the windows large and so located as to afford ideal lighting. The total floor space is nearly 6,000 square feet. At each window is a double desk, with two roll-tops and a Yale lock, thus giving each student an individual desk entirely under his control while working in the laboratory. The desks are specially intended to meet the requirements of laboratory use, and were built from original designs. They are of oak, securely braced, thus affording a solidity not obtained in the ordinary working table. While there is an abundance of daylight, to secure good illumination on dark days or at night each desk is supplied with a 32 candle-power incandescent light, with reflector and shade. One hundred and ten students can be seated at one time. The department is supplied with one hundred microscopes, microtomes for all methods of section cutting and every appliance necessary for teaching in each department.

The alumni of the college have subscribed the funds for the equipment, which is believed to contain every appliance useful for demonstration or study. A complete series of models of bacteria, drawings, etc., for the purpose of class teaching, is the property of the department. A complete projection (electric) outfit is also used for teaching in this department.

THE HOSPITAL of the Jefferson Medical College provides a wealth of clinical material unequalled in America and seldom equalled in Europe. It contains beds for one hundred and forty patients, which are constantly filled, and in the out-patient departments over three hundred cases are treated daily. In the out-patient service there have been treated in eighteen years: Surgical Diseases (including cases in the special clinics, Gynecological, Ophthalmological, Laryngological, Aural, Genito-Urinary and Orthopedic), 120,331 patients; Medical Diseases (including cases in the special clinics, Neurological, Dermatological, and for Children), 53,406 patients. These, added to the 27,440 patients treated in the wards, make, in all, 225,970 patients treated in eighteen years.



PART OF THE LABORATORY OF PHARMACY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS
JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE

During the last year 1,445 accident cases were treated. The number of patients cared for in the wards was 1,587, and in the out-patient service 16,487 were treated.

In addition to the rooms in which the classes are taught in sections, and in which they have the opportunity of examining cases and are instructed in clinical medicine and other practical branches, there is a large amphitheatre, capable of seating nearly eight hundred students.

In order to meet the demand for ampler accommodation, the MATERNITY DEPARTMENT has been removed to a separate building at 224 South Seventh street. Here bed-side instruction in Midwifery is given to each member of the graduating class. During 1895 there were one hundred and ninety-two obstetric cases.

A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES is maintained, from which pupil nurses can be had at \$10 per week by application at the hospital.

A NURSES' HOME has been established at 228 South Seventh street, where the nurses have commodious lodgings.

THE STUDENT'S READING ROOMS at Tenth and Walnut streets have been furnished, and are managed by a board of ladies interested in the moral and social welfare of the students of this college. Books and current medical journals are provided, and occasional receptions are given during the winter.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—The regular course is a graded four year's curriculum at college. It is so arranged that the student is trained in both the fundamental and practical branches of medicine.

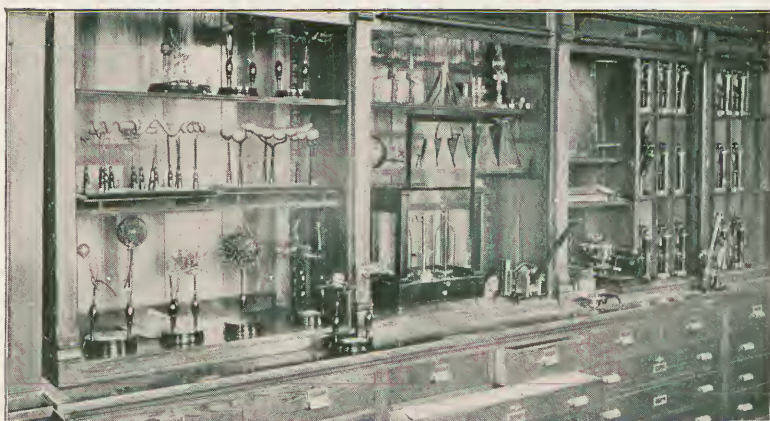
DIDACTIC LECTURES are given in the Medical Hall on Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Ophthalmology, Chemistry, Physiology, Pathology, Bacteriology, Anatomy, Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene. In the laboratories special instruction is given in Physiology, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Pathology, Morbid Anatomy, Bacteriology, Histology, Dissections, and Major and Minor Surgery, with Bandaging.

WORK IN THE HOSPITAL consists in Clinics on Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Gynecology, Ophthalmology, Laryngology, Dermatology, Diseases of Children, Orthopedics, Neurology, Genito-Urinary Diseases and Otology, and in small ward classes taken to the bed-side or to the various special dispensaries and the private operating rooms.

CLINICAL TEACHING has always been an important feature of this college, in which, indeed, systematic clinical methods were first inaugurated in this country.



BACTERIOLOGIC LABORATORY.



PART OF THE MICROSCOPIC SECTION OF THE CASES
FOR STORING APPARATUS.



ONE-HALF OF THE LABORATORY OF PATHOLOGIC HISTOLOGY.
JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

North College Ave. and Twenty-first Sts.

This, the first college in the world regularly organized for the education of women for the medical profession, was incorporated March 11, 1850, and began its first course of lectures with a teaching corps of six men. Its professors and auxiliary instructors for the session of 1896-7 number fifty-nine (59), of whom forty-five (45) are women. Since the year 1893 a woman has been President of the Board of Corporators.

HOSPITAL ADVANTAGES.—Failure to obtain adequate clinical instruction for the students in hospitals already established led to the founding, in 1861, of the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia; in this institution the Board of Managers and the attending staff are composed exclusively of women.

In 1878 the clinical opportunities of the students were still further increased by the erection of a maternity building by which the capacity of the Hospital was doubled; and in 1882 "Clinic Hall" was erected to afford enlarged accommodation for the dispensary service and for the College clinics; the amphitheatre, the first of the kind erected by women for women, has a seating capacity of three hundred.

In 1895 the original hospital was replaced by a large new building, modern in every respect and completely equipped for the purpose of caring for the sick and for the important work of affording bedside instruction to women medical students. The following extract from the last Annual Report will furnish some idea of the opportunities offered to students and alumnæ:

Total number treated in wards in 1896	955
Number of patients treated in the different clinics	5,722
Whole number of diseases treated in clinics	11,501
Number of visits of clinic patients	23,964
Number of new cases visited at their homes	972
Number of visits to patients at their homes	3,823
Number of births in Hospital	231
Number of births in out-practice	99
Total number of operations	933
Number of prescriptions compounded	37,658



Hospital.

Clinic Hall.

College.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA AND WOMAN'S HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.

The daily dispensary service of the "Hospital and Dispensary of the Alumnae of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania" is open to students of the College, and the following is a summary of its work for the year ending March 31st, 1897.

Number of patients admitted to the various clinics :

CHILDREN'S CLINIC.	— New patients, 738.	Old patients, 557
EYE CLINIC.	— New patients, 314.	Old patients, 525
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CLINIC.—	New patients, 976.	Old patients, 1,329
GYNÆCOLOGICAL CLINIC.	— New patients, 467.	Old patients, 832
NERVOUS CLINIC.	— New patients, 34.	Old patients, 87
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC.—	New patients, 167.	Old patients, 412
Total number of new patients	3,220.	Old patients, 3,742
Number of out-cases treated by Resident Physician from May 1, 1896,		
to April 1, 1897		513

Students of the College are also admitted to the surgical operations at the West Philadelphia Hospital for Women, which institution, now in its eighth year, is under the care of women, both in its executive and in its medical departments. Its tabulated report for 1896 is :

Number of patients treated in Dispensary in 1896	1,329
Number of patients treated at their homes in 1896	1,159
Number of visits made to patients at their homes	4,543
Number of visits made to the Dispensary	4,745
Number of operations in the Hospital	182
Number of births in the out-practice	79
Number of births in the Hospital	7

There is an out-obstetric department of the College adjunct to the Chair of Obstetrics ; each student is required to furnish a report of attendance upon at least six (6) obstetrical cases under the supervision of the Demonstrator of Obstetrics. The facilities of this department have been further increased by the opening, in a crowded district in the southern part of the city, of a maternity hospital.

OUT-OBSTETRIC DEPARTMENT. In the past twelve months 281 cases were attended, 29 of which were in the Maternity Hospital, 335 Washington Avenue, and students were in attendance at 230. Five generally contracted flat pelves required the use of forceps, and in three rhachitic flat, transverse presentation necessitated version. In three marked funnel-shaped pelves only one required forceps to complete the labor. One instrumental delivery was in an oblique pelvis, due to infantile paralysis. Of the cases attended, 6 were abortions ; one baby weighed 13½ lbs., and one was an ectromelus.

Bedside instruction to small sections of the class is given at the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia, German Hospital, Philadelphia Hospital (Blockley), Howard Hospital and Maternity Hospital of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.



A CLINICAL LECTURE, AMPHITHEATRE, CLINIC HALL, WOMANS MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.



CORNER OF BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The clinics of the hospitals of the city not connected with teaching institutions are open to our students in common with those of other schools.

HISTORY CURRICULUM, LABORATORY FACILITIES, ETC. 1869: A progressive course of study was instituted.

1871: The College year was lengthened to eight months by the addition of a Spring course, and, beginning with October, 1881, three years' attendance upon a graded course of instruction was made obligatory.

1875: The present College edifice, the first in the world built expressly for the medical education of women, was opened for instruction March 15th. It provides two lecture rooms (each with a seating capacity of two hundred and fifty), a large recitation room, a fine museum and cabinet of materia medica, two library and reading rooms, and eight laboratories for the prosecution of practical work in the various departments of medical study. These laboratories, together with the clinical facilities, afford a department of practice connected with every branch of didactic instruction in the institution.

In 1887 entrance examinations were established.

The use of a house in the immediate neighborhood of the College having been offered by the owner, Miss Susanna Brinton, to the Young Women's Christian Association of the College, it was opened in 1888, and "Brinton Hall" has since become the property of the Association.

In 1893 a four years' course, which had previously been recommended, was made obligatory.

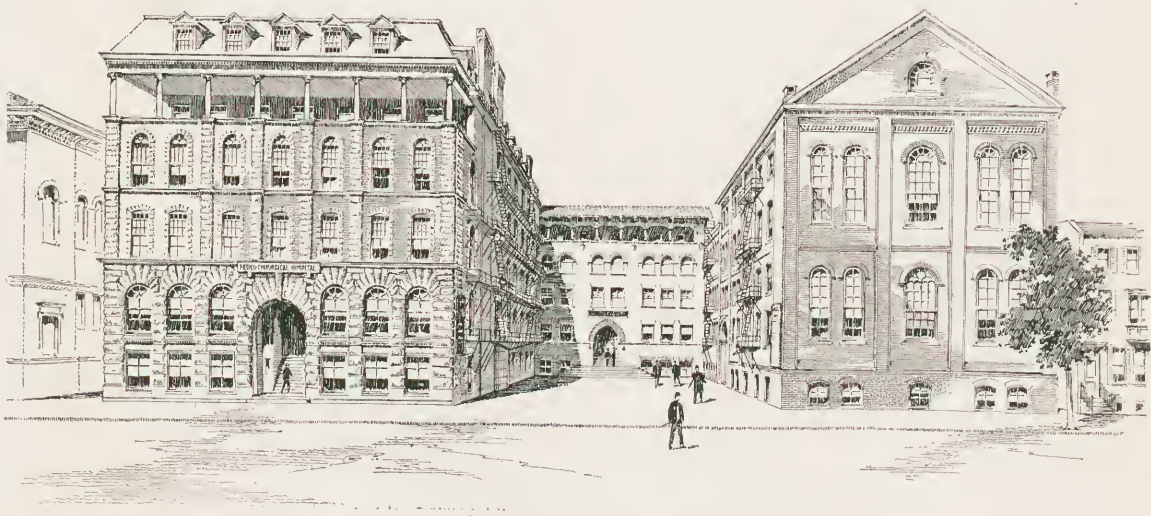
A building on the College grounds having been especially fitted up for a Bacteriological Laboratory, this laboratory was opened for work in January, 1896.

DATA IN REGARD TO STUDENTS AND GRADUATES.

Number of matriculates during first session (1850-51)	40
Largest number of matriculates during any one session	210
States represented by students who are now Alumniæ	38
Foreign countries represented among the Alumniæ	20
Number in first graduating class	8
Largest number in any one graduating class	52
Number of States and Territories in which graduates are located	43
Number of foreign countries in which graduates are located	14
Total number of graduates	814



NEW CLINICAL AMPHITHEATRE, MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL COLLEGE.



MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL HOSPITAL, AND COLLEGE.

The Medico-Chirurgical College and Hospital.

The Medico Chirurgical College and Hospital, situated in the heart of the city, at Eighteenth and Cherry Streets, are easy of access from all points, thereby facilitating visits from strangers in Philadelphia. The institution has just completed its sixteenth year of active existence, and during this time it has developed a degree of efficiency in medical teaching scarcely surpassed by any other institution. Its affairs are governed by a Board of Trustees, consisting of laymen as well as of members of the Faculty and the Staff of the hospital.

The teaching corps of the college consists of twelve professors, eleven clinical and assistant professors and twenty-four lecturers. These also constitute the working staff of the hospital.

A four years' compulsory course is required for graduation in medicine.

The institution consists of a medical hall, laboratory buildings, general hospital, clinical amphitheatre, dispensary department, maternity department and children's department.

The medical hall contains three large and commodious amphitheatres, well equipped for teaching. The spacious dissection room is on the top floor. This building also contains a very complete Anatomical Museum, collected by the eminent Joseph Pancoast, and willed to the institution by its late Professor of Anatomy, William H. Pancoast. The rare specimens and beautiful dissections greatly facilitate the practical study of Anatomy.

The laboratory buildings contain large and well-equipped laboratories in Pathology, Histology, Physiology, Hygiene, Bacteriology, Chemistry, Pharmacy and Surgery. Each student must spend the allotted time in these respective laboratories, in practical work on the various branches, and must have passed a satisfactory examination in each subject before promotion in his studies. All these laboratories are supplied with the latest requirements for thorough, practical teaching, which forms a special feature of the institution.

The hospital building adjoins the college. It accommodates one hundred and fifty patients, and is up to date in all the modern requirements. The various departments have treated over 12,000 patients during the past year, and afford the best opportunities for the study of acute medical and surgical diseases. It consists of the hospital building proper and the dispensary or out-door department. The very numerous surgical operations performed, both before the class and before sections of the class, offer unsurpassed advantages for the practical study of modern surgery.

Students are taken through the hospital in sections, and study at the bedside, under the guidance of the clinical instructors, the various manifestations of disease. They are also required to make diagnoses publicly before the class.

The Dispensary Department, systematically organized for the treatment of out-door patients, is divided into special departments. Between the

hours of 11 and 2 daily vast numbers are treated here. The students are required to attend in sections these out-door clinics. They are also taken in sections to the Philadelphia, Howard and other hospitals, with which the staff are connected, for further clinical teaching. As a result, the practical work, both laboratory and clinical, leaves nothing to be desired.

The new clinical amphitheatre, just completed, stands unequalled for the sumptuous application of the most advanced aseptic ideas to the art of surgery. It seats five hundred students, and there is standing room for two hundred additional. It is built exclusively of brick, iron and marble. It contains four special marble operating rooms, also sterilizing rooms, etherizing rooms, and other rooms for special purposes, embodying the most perfect requirements for practical aseptic surgery.

The air used in ventilating the amphitheatre is thoroughly filtered, and a system of flushing exists whereby the building can be carefully cleansed. Its grand proportions, and rich and substantial interior make it a credit not only to surgery, but an ornament to the city of Philadelphia.

The Maternity Department, open all the year, under special direction of the Professor of Obstetrics, offers the best practical advantages for the clinical study of mid-wifery. Each student is required to attend and deliver women in confinement, and also to follow the recovery.

The Children's Department occupies a special building, and affords special accommodations for these patients and facilitates the clinical studies of the students.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.—The Training School for Nurses exists in connection with the hospital. The nurses are housed in very commodious quarters, thoroughly fitted with all the latest sanitary appointments. The dormitories are separated from the hospital, thus affording quiet and privacy when off duty.

There are eighteen bed-rooms, each accommodating two or three nurses. The course consists of three full years spent in the training school, after which a satisfactory examination is required on the subjects taught during the course.

Lectures are given the nurses by a special faculty of twelve lecturers from among the adjunct faculty of the college.

They are given practical instruction in the best methods of nursing, and special attention is paid to their knowledge of hygiene and diet. During the last year the school consisted of thirty-eight pupil nurses, from among whom nine have graduated.

A Ladies' Aid Association exists in connection with the hospital. It consists of ladies interested in charity work who take an interest in the welfare and development of the hospital. They contribute materially to the comfort of the patients, and the progress of the institution, by their constant vigilance and practical aid.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.—A Dental Department has been established in connection with the Medico-Chirurgical College this year. There are six professors, two associate professors, twelve demonstrators, twelve instructors and twenty lecturers. The lectures will be given in the Medico-Chirurgical College, while most extensive and well-equipped laboratories exist for clinical and practical work. It is intended to offer the dental student equal advantages with the medical student, from the idea that dentistry must be

considered part of the study of medicine. Three years compulsory course is required. Besides the special dental lectures the dental students may attend the medical lectures with members of the medical school on Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Bacteriology and Clinical Surgery.

During this year the students of the Medico-Chirurgical College numbered 365, while the graduating class consists of 65 members.

The Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine.

HISTORY.—Schools for post-graduate instruction in medicine and surgery were first organized in America in 1882 and 1883. One of the very first of these was the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine, organized December 21, 1882, and incorporated March 19, 1883, and formally opened for service a few days later. Since that time it has continued to grow until it is now one of the important medical institutions of the country.

The building first occupied by it stands on the south-east corner of Thirteenth and Locust streets. Here dispensary services were organized under Professors Charles H. Burnett, J. Solis-Cohen, Edward L. Duer, George C. Harlan, Henry Leffmann, Richard J. Levis, Charles K. Mills, Thomas G. Morton, John B. Roberts, Edward O. Shakespeare, Arthur Van Harlingen and James C. Wilson, all of whom, except Dr. Levis, are still living, and most of whom are still actively engaged in the teaching of medicine and surgery.

The work of the institution having outgrown the accommodations originally provided, it was removed in 1886 to the building on the north-east corner of Broad and Lombard streets. This removal enabled the school to open small hospital wards in its building, in which a great deal of bedside instruction was given and many important operations performed.

It soon, however, became evident that this accommodation, too, would be insufficient, and in 1889 ground was purchased on Lombard street, west of Eighteenth, and a hospital building, especially planned for clinical demonstration to small classes, was started. This was occupied by the institution about the close of the year 1890. The location was on the border of one of the poorer regions of the city, hitherto but imperfectly supplied with hospital and dispensary services, and the growth of the work of the institution after this last removal was enormous. In 1888, five years after the institution was established, the number of new cases was 4,299. In 1892 it had increased to 9,985.

In 1893 and 1894 additional buildings were erected, which nearly doubled the bed capacity of the hospital and included a five-story laboratory building and small amphitheatre.

BUILDINGS.—Its buildings front on Lombard street, running through to Naudain street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. They are arranged so that the ground floor is devoted to suites of clinic rooms for dispensary services, a receiving ward for accident cases and the amphitheatre for important operations, besides offices, drug store and cloak-rooms. On the second floor are situated the smaller operating room and wards. The



PHILADELPHIA POLYCLINIC. X-RAY LABORATORY.

third floor is occupied by wards and private rooms for patients. The fourth floor contains accommodation for residents and nurses, dining rooms, kitchens and laundries.

STAFF AND TEACHING.—The Faculty now includes some fifty-five professors, adjunct professors, associates and lecturers, who, with thirty instructors, are actively engaged in post-graduate medical teaching. Beside the teaching staff, and the house staff of three internes and three externes, the clinical service of the institution is carried on by nearly one hundred clinical assistants. The peculiarity of the work of the Philadelphia Polyclinic—its especial aim and achievement—has been the daily personal instruction of its pupils—both in its own clinical services and in those of the twenty other large hospitals with which members of its faculty are connected. Each student is given opportunity to personally examine cases, not at rare intervals, but daily; and thus to become familiar with the use of all of the later appliances for special diagnosis. In the more important branches the student can spend the whole day engaged on a single line of clinical work.

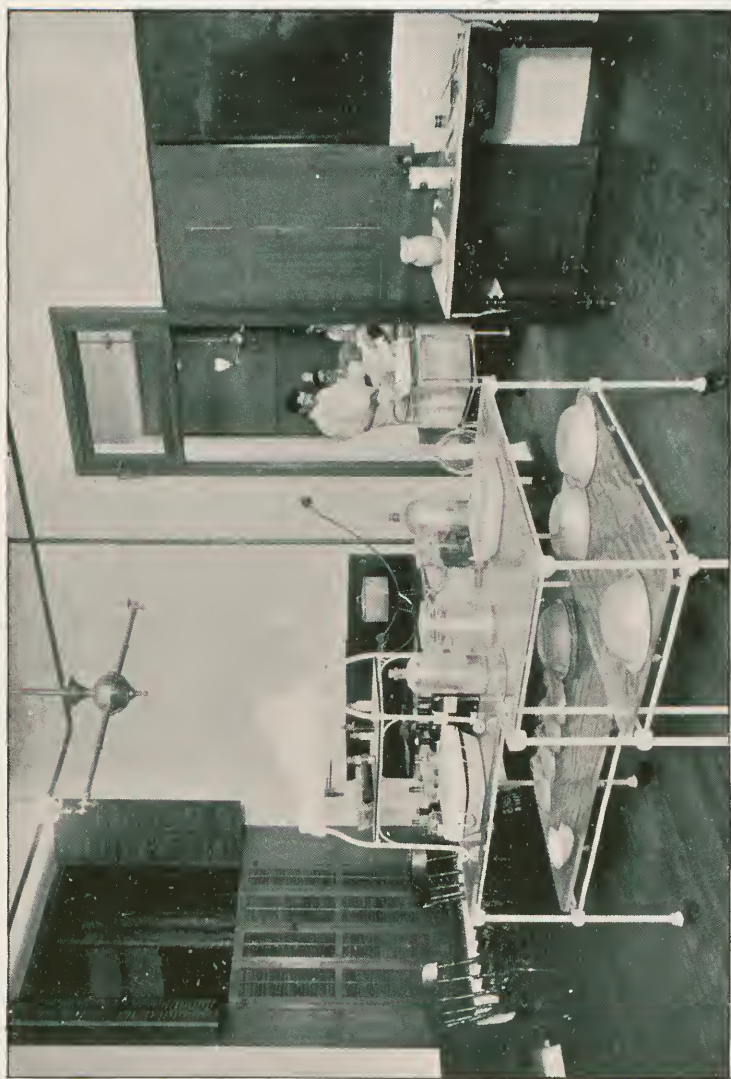
LABORATORIES.—Its laboratories have also added much to the efficiency and to the reputation of the institution. Those devoted to X-ray work and neurology have attracted a special interest during the past year. The Bacteriological Laboratory rendered good service in examinations for diphtheria bacilli before the work had been taken up, and facilities furnished for such examinations elsewhere. In the laboratory building are also situated the Autopsy Room, Dissecting Rooms and Student's Reading Room, supplied with current medical journals.

The Anatomical Laboratories offer unsurpassed opportunities for the study of the surgical anatomy of particular regions, and the practice of operations.

CLINICAL SERVICE.—The Clinical Services commence at 9 A.M., and continue until 6 or 7 P.M., the larger clinic being held at two or three different hours to extend the time of instruction and prevent the crowding of cases, which interferes with the teaching value of a dispensary service. During the last year, the number of new cases was 17,400. The wide professional relations of the institution bring to it the more remarkable and serious cases from a large part of the country, the cases of last year representing most of the States of the Union, and some foreign countries.

POLYCLINIC JOURNAL.—In 1892 the Faculty established a journal, which was for the year first published quarterly, for the second monthly, and since that time has been published weekly. This journal has from the the first maintained a high standard as to its scientific matter, and strict conformity to medical ethics on the part of its advertisers.

BUREAU OF HOSPITAL INFORMATION.—For several years the Philadelphia Polyclinic has informed its students of the operations and rare cases that they may see from day to day in other hospitals with the members of its Faculty. A few months ago it was decided to widen the scope of this department, so as to have it show all the clinical work going on at public hospitals in Philadelphia, and to make the information thus brought together free to all members of the profession. The members of the American Medical Association are especially invited to avail themselves of this help in arranging their plans to see the medical and surgical work being done in Philadelphia.

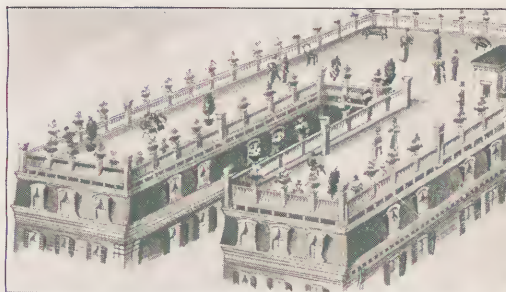


PHILADELPHIA POLYCLINIC, SURGICAL DISPENSARY,

"SUMMER BY THE SEA"

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150 feet above the Sea



The Garden Hotel

*Delicious Cuisine
Magnificent Orchestra
Luxurious Appointments
American and European Plans
Fresh and Sea Water Baths, Artesian Well*

Atlantic City, N. J.

THIS SUPERB HOTEL, which is situated on the highest ground and in the most desirable position in Atlantic City, is unquestionably the most completely appointed and best equipped hotel on the Atlantic coast, every modern appliance and accessory having been provided for the convenience and comfort of the guests, thus rendering it desirable both Winter and Summer.

With the refrigerating and ice plant, enabling the management to make their own ice from distilled water, securing cold storage rooms, where all food, including butter and milk in separate apartments, may be kept in perfect condition, and a kitchen without a superior, the simplest taste may be satisfied, or the epicure and gourmet may be provided with everything desired; also invalids and children can be supplied with meals as simple and as nourishing as ordinarily is possible in their own homes.

—REFERENCES—

Hotel Cambridge, New York City; The Tuileries, Boston; Hotel Henry, Pittsburg; Hotel Stillman, Cleveland; Hotel Wellington, Chicago

PAMPHLETS AND RATES MAILED ON APPLICATION

... Programme of Welcome ...

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION DURING
THEIR VISIT TO ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., JUNE 4th and 5th, 1897.

Friday, June 4th.

- 8.30 P. M. General gathering at the Brighton Casino.
Address of Welcome by the Mayor of Atlantic City, HON. F. P. STOV.
Address by DR. THOMAS K. REED.
- 9.30 to 12 A. M. Informal Receptions at the leading hotels (list to be announced later on).

Saturday, June 5th.

- 9.30 A. M. Assemble at Tennessee and Atlantic Avenues for trip, by trolley cars, eight miles down the coast, to Longport, returning to the Inlet for a sail in the Inlet, or out to sea.
- 12.30 P. M. Special Exhibition of "The Streets of Cairo" from the "Midway," Chicago; including the famous "Couchee-Couchee" Dance.
- 4.00 P. M. Exhibition of Life Saving Drill on Young & McShea's Pier.
- 4.30 P. M. Hauling of the great Ocean fish net on Young & McShea's Pier.
- 5.00 P. M. Exhibition of Sub-marine Diving on Young & McShea's Pier.

The Committee on Entertainment, believing that true hospitality consists in assuring one of a hearty welcome and allowing him to do as he pleases, has arranged that all the amusements and entertainments, along the Boardwalk, hereafter enumerated, shall be free to our guests and that they may wander at will, where, and when, they wish. Everybody in Atlantic City is glad to see and welcome the representative physicians of the United States and they are promised a courteous reception and polite consideration wherever they may go. Atlantic City, and everything that it contains, belongs to the members of The American Medical Association during their stay with us.

THE BADGE, OR BUTTON, OF THE ASSOCIATION WILL SECURE FREE ADMISSION FOR MEMBERS AND LADIES

To _____

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. The Brighton Casino | 10. Young & McShea's Ocean Pier. |
| 2. The Columbia Phonograph Co. | 11. South Carolina Avenue Merry-go-round and Shuffle Board. |
| 3. The Gold Mine. | 12. Casino Toboggan Slide. |
| 4. Wonderland. | 13. Japanese Tea Garden. |
| 5. Scenic Railroad. | 14. The Streets of Cairo. |
| 6. Cabaret de la Mort. | 15. The Moorish Maze. |
| 7. Revolving Tower. | 16. Children's Sea-Shore House. |
| 8. Lumiere Cinematographe. | All located on the famous Boardwalk. |
| 9. Parisian Illusions. | |
17. Atlantic City Sanatorium (on Pacific Avenue).

Please do not forget to wear your badge, or button, and please notify our representative in Philadelphia, his whereabouts to be ascertained at the Bureau of Information, at the earliest possible date, of your intention to visit Atlantic City.

The Light-House and U. S. Life Saving Station will be open all day for inspection.

The Seaside Cycle Livery, 1735 Atlantic Avenue, offers the courtesy of the use of bicycles free to our guests, including ladies.

JOSEPH F. EDWARDS, M. D.

Chairman Entertainment Committee,

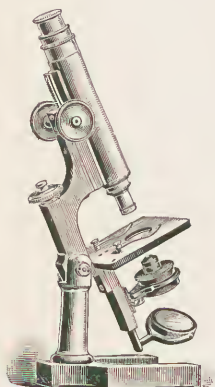
1625 Pacific Avenue.

FACTS ABOUT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

1. The most delightful season is the Autumn; the weather in October, November and December is indescribably beautiful.
2. In 1854 the resident population was 100; in 1896, 21,000.
3. Transient population in Summer from 75,000 to 250,000.
4. Number of houses, 4,000; hotels and boarding houses, 700.
5. Actual value of real estate, \$40,000,000.
6. Length of streets laid out, 40 miles.
7. Length of new boardwalk, 4 miles; cost, \$130,000.
8. Number of churches, 17; of banks, 4; of public schools, 5.
9. Distance visible to sea from board-walk, 18 miles.
10. Distance visible to sea from top of light house, 30 miles.
11. First train to Atlantic City, July 4, 1854.
12. Length of Ocean Pier, 2,000 feet.
13. Height of light house, 167 feet.
14. Distance visible at sea, 19 miles.
15. Death rate of residents, 11½ per 1,000.
16. Water supply from springs and artesian wells; sewage disposal by the West filtration system; garbage disposal by cremation.
17. Atlantic City is wholly surrounded by unmixed salt water, besides having six miles of salt meadows behind it, and rests upon a bed of dry sand, therein fulfilling the two conditions laid down by Professor Loomis as essential to immunity from malaria.
18. Rates of board from \$5.00 per week upwards.
19. The leading hotels and many of the cheaper boarding houses are open throughout the year.
20. It is the only *all-the-year health resort* in America.
21. It has no industry, save that of catering to health, and, upon this sole foundation, it has grown from a village with 1,100 population in 1870 to a city with 21,000 in 1896.
22. 1,000 new buildings were erected in 1896.

.. MICROSCOPES ..

For Bacteriological Work



SLIDES, COVERS

GLASS AND MOUNTING MATERIAL

SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES

We repair all instruments of precision

Special attention given to oculists' prescriptions

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Philadelphia Hospitals.

THE PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL is the oldest hospital in the United States. It is now situated at Blockley, West of the Schuylkill.

At an early date the services of the institution was utilized for clinical teaching. The number of patients treated in its wards each year now amounts to about 8000 in the general hospital, and 1000 in the department for the insane.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL was organized in 1852, occupying the site it still occupies, the square extending from Spruce to Pine Streets, and from Eighth to Ninth. The building then erected is still standing, and within the last year has been renovated, so as to bring it into conformity with the modern requirements of a hospital, without alteration of its external appearance. The many additional buildings that have been, from time to time, erected now occupy a large part of the square, and the out-patients department has been transferred to a new building on the north side of Spruce Street.

During the 145 years of its existence the institution has been continuously used for the teaching of medicine and surgery.

During the past year 2618 patients have been treated in its wards.

WILL'S EYE HOSPITAL was established in 1833. The original building, still a portion of the hospital, fronts on Race Street between Eighteenth and Nineteenth. By the will of its founder its clinics shall always be open to physicians. Last year the new cases amounted to 13,000, and 733 were treated in its wards. Take North Nineteenth Street car on Walnut Street.

THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL is situated on Twenty-Second street, south of Walnut, and can be reached by any of the West Philadelphia cars on Walnut street to Twenty-Second street.

THE EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL, with an immense out-patient surgical service, is not available for teaching purposes, but its wards and clinics are opened to members of the American Medical Association. It is situated at Lehigh avenue and Front street, and can be reached by taking any of the cars running North, with exchange ticket East on Lehigh avenue.

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL, AT GIRARD AND CORINTHIAN AVENUES.—A very fine group of buildings; and its operating-rooms see many important operations. To reach it, take the North Nineteenth street car on Walnut street to Girard Avenue.

THE GERMANTOWN HOSPITAL is reached by taking the Reading Railroad to Wingo-hocking Station on the Germantown branch.

THE GYNECEAN HOSPITAL, 247 North Eighteenth street, is reached by the Sanson street car.

THE HOWARD HOSPITAL occupies a new building at Broad and Catherine streets.

THE JEWISH HOSPITAL is situated at Tabor Station on the Reading Railroad.

THE KENSINGTON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 124 Diamond street, may be reached by the cars running North, with exchange ticket East on Susquehanna avenue.

THE METHODIST HOSPITAL, at Broad and Wolf streets, is approached by the Fifteenth street cars.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,

PHILADELPHIA, December, 12, 1896.

Miss C. S., age 17, admitted September 17, 1896. On admission skin found cool and of a greenish cast. Tongue clean but extremely pale, puffiness of eyelids, slight swelling of ankles, expression of great languor. Menstruated at 15, since which they have been very irregular. Appetite poor, much weariness on exertion, anemic bruit heard in veins of neck, respiration shallow, pulse full, but soft. Examination of blood showed:

Erythrocytes	3,472,000
White Cells	8,000
Hemoglobin	35%

She was put on red bone marrow (**Carnogen**), teaspoonful three times a day, with a daily saline of Mag-Sulph. Subsequent examination of blood as follows:

	Erythrocytes.	White Cells.	Hemoglobin.
September 19	3,624,000	9,000	47%
October 10	4,000,000	9,000	51%

Treatment stopped, 10 days after which count showed:

October 21	3,500,000	8,000	35%
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Treatment resumed:

October 30	3,700,000	9,000	45%
November 4	4,000,000	9,000	55%
November 13	4,765,000	9,000	75%

No subsequent relapse.

Carnogen is a compound of red marrow from the small bones of calves, blood and glycerine, and is an absolutely vital restorative. It is the only raw nitrogenous preparation that does not contain alcohol and has not been subjected to heat.

Reports from other hospitals cheerfully furnished by

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PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, PHILADELPHIA.

(COLONIAL BUILDING)

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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.
UNDER EMINENT SCIENTIFIC CONTROL.

“We know of no stronger
or more favorably constituted
Natural Aperient Water.”

L. Liebermann

Royal Councillor, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, and
Director of the Royal Hungarian State Chemical
Institute. (Ministry of Agriculture) Buda Pest.

APPROVED BY THE ACADEMIE DE MÉDECINE, PARIS.

“The proportion of sulphate of Soda to sulphate of Magnesia is 15.432 to 24.4968 in the litre, so that this water may be classed with the best Aperient Waters, and be pronounced one of the strongest.”

PROF. OSCAR LIEBREICH, *University of Berlin* (“*Therap. Monatshefte.*”)

“A most useful Aperient. The presence of lithium in Apenta Water explains why a course of the latter is so useful in warding off attacks of gout, and in moderating their intensity when present.”

JULIUS ALTHAUS, M. D.

Consulting Physician to the Hospital for Epilepsy
and Paralysis, London. Author of “*The
Spas of Europe,*” etc.

The *BERLINER KLINISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT*, March 22, 1897, publishes a report upon some experiments that have been made under the direction of PROFESSOR GERHARDT, in his clinic at the Charité Hospital at Berlin, demonstrating the value of APENTA WATER in the treatment of obesity and its influence on change of tissue.

The working of the springs from which Apenta Water is drawn is placed under direct independent scientific and hygienic control and supervision.

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THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL, at Thirty-Ninth street and Powelton avenue may be reached by the cars going out Market street to Thirty-Ninth street.

THE RUSH HOSPITAL, Thirty-Third street and Lancaster avenue, is also reached by the Market street cars.

THE SAMARITAN HOSPITAL, Broad and Ontario streets, may be reached by the cars from Broad and Locust streets or going North on Thirteenth street.

ST. AGNES' HOSPITAL, at Broad and Mifflin streets, is accessible by the cars on Fifteenth street.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL is on Frankford avenue, near Front street and Columbia avenue. It may be reached by the cars running North, taking exchange on East Columbia avenue.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL is at Seventeenth street and Girard avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA DISPENSARY, 127 South Fifth street, was founded in 1786.

Medical Societies.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, was organized a year after the American Medical Association, and directly as a result of its first meeting in Philadelphia. It now includes fifty-five county societies, with a membership of 2900.

THE PHILADELPHIA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY, was organized in 1849, and incorporated in 1877. It includes 690 members and holds scientific meetings twice a month, except during July and August.

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA. On the northeast corner of Thirteenth and Locust Streets, stands the plain brick building, containing the largest medical library in the country, except that of the Surgeon General's office in Washington; and which should be visited by every member of the American Medical Association during his stay in the city. At all times its Libraries and Museums are open to the medical profession, upon introduction by a Fellow of the College.

The college was organized in the latter part of 1786 and 1787; the Philadelphia Medical Society, which had been organized twenty years earlier, having become extinct at the time of the Revolution. Among its Fellows and Associate Fellows, Chapman, Wood, Jewell, Gross, Stille, Parvin, Atlee, Baldwin, Ives, Davis, Hodgen, Moore, Mussey, McGuire, Richardson, Stevens, Warren, Welford and Vandell, and now Senn, have been Presidents of the American Medical Association to which it formerly sent delegates.

Among its objects of interests are portraits of many former leaders in the profession. Its museum, founded by Mutter, contains the series on injections, by Hyrtl and the otological collection of Politzer.

It has sections on Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology, Gynecology, General Surgery and General Medicine, which like the college hold its meetings once a month, except during the summer.

OTHER SOCIETIES. In the hall of the College of Physicians are held the meetings of other important societies, including the ACADEMY OF SURGERY. THE NEUROLOGICAL SOCIETY, and the OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY, which each meet once a month; and the PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, which meets twice each month. Many other local and limited medical societies exist in Philadelphia.



I. KUREM M.D.

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For the head—
a Stetson Hat.

Apply externally.
Use all day ^{and}
every day.

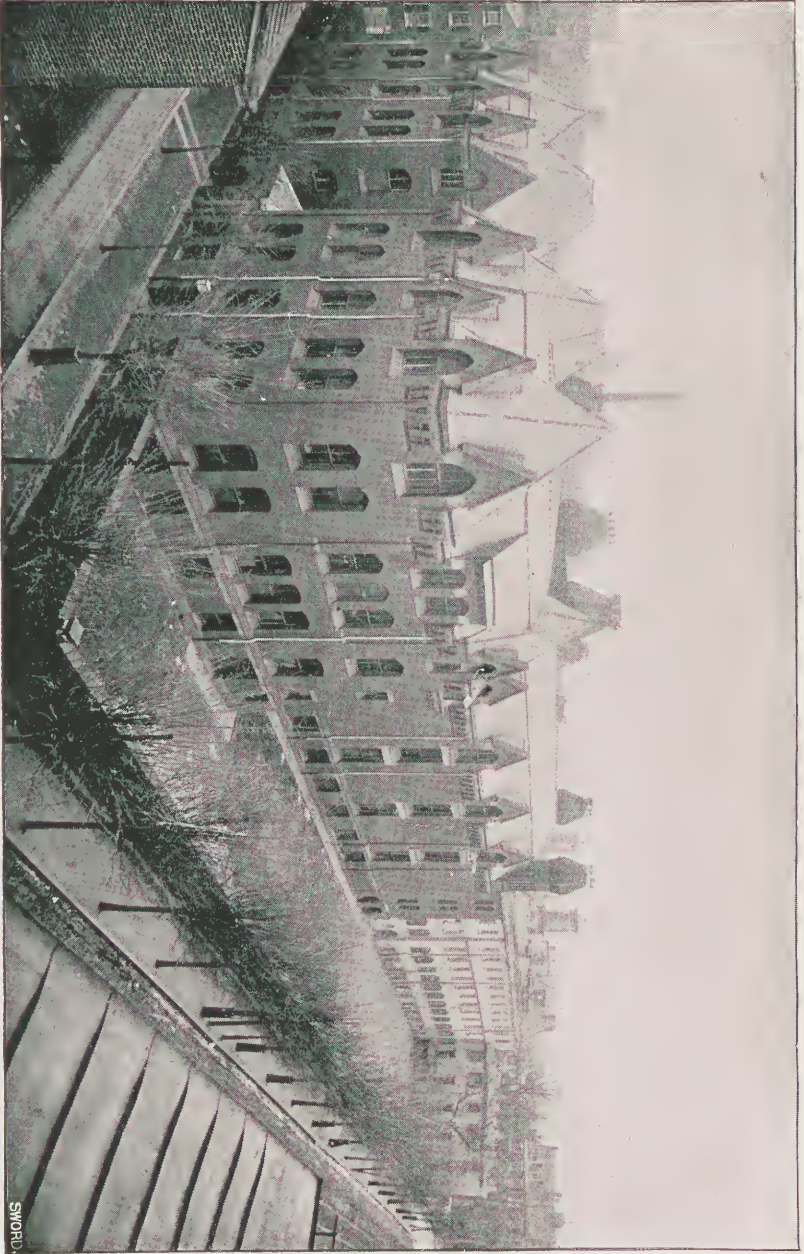
Dr. Kurem.

Nothing so good for the head as a Stetson Hat. Have this prescription filled at our Retail Store. Stetson Hats are sold by leading hatters the country over.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ART. THE SCHOOL BUILDINGS VIEW FROM FIFTEENTH STREET.

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ADMITTEDLY the most wholesome, refreshing beverage that can be prescribed for convalescents. It contains nothing that is not readily and perfectly assimilated. Composed of fresh, pure natural roots, berries and barks, it contains two most valuable diuretics—triticum repens (dog grass) and juniper berries—in addition to sarsaparilla, pipsisewa, hops, birch bark, etc. These are scientifically combined, prepared with sterilized distilled water and carbonated. The tannin of the barks is converted by the action of peptone, into gallic acid—conducting to the healthy action of the kidneys. Any reputable physician is free to inspect the manufacture and formula of HIRE'S Rootbeer. Doctors commend it.

“Hires Rootbeer packages make decidedly the best and most wholesome drink.”

“Hires is certainly genuine Rootbeer. I wouldn't use any other kind.”

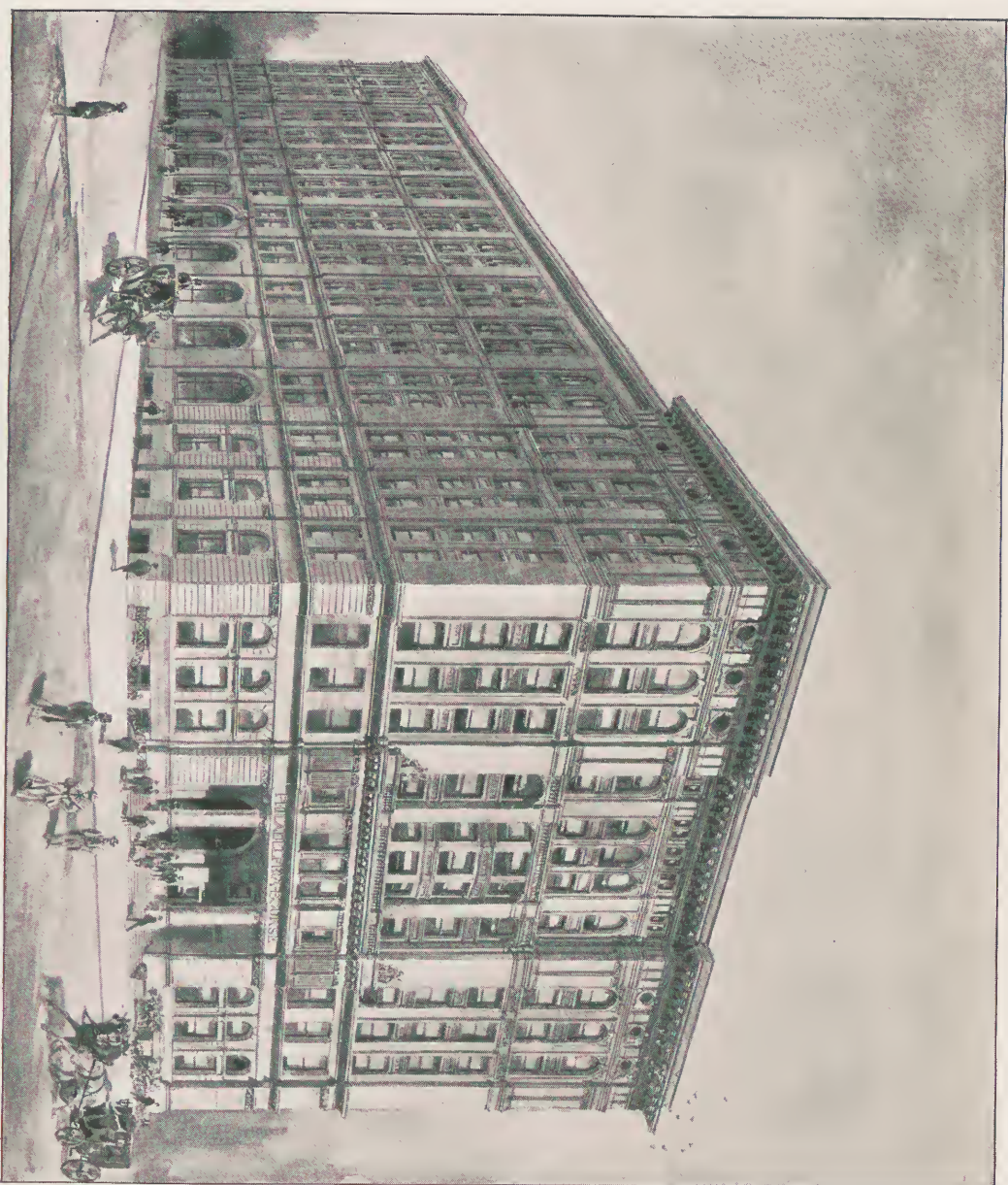
“I was so much pleased with Hires Rootbeer that I gave it to my patients, and was surprised with the results. A very delicious beverage.”

“I have been using Hires Rootbeer all this season. My wife is nursing a baby, and has discovered that it improves quality and quantity of milk.”

Sold by all dealers by the bottle and in cases of two dozen pints. See that HIRE'S and the signature, *Charles E. Hires Co.* are on each bottle. Package of HIRE'S Rootbeer extract makes 5 gallons. Sold as formerly, by all dealers.

THE CHARLES E. HIRES CO.

Philadelphia



THE PHILADELPHIA BOURSE.

NOT AN EMULSION

WAMPOLE'S PERFECTED AND TASTELESS PREPARATION

OF THE EXTRACT OF

COD LIVER OIL

(Ol. Morr. Comp. Wampole)

This preparation possesses all of the valuable medicinal action of Cod Liver Oil, and none of its disagreeable taste. It is palatable and acceptable to the most fastidious patient. Contains a solution of the combined alkaloidal and other active medicinal principles, obtainable from one-fourth its volume of pure Cod Liver Oil, the oily or fatty portion being entirely eliminated. These principles are extracted from the oil while it is yet contained in the fresh Cod Livers, and combined with Extract of Malt, Fluid Extract Wild Cherry Bark, and Syrup of Hypophosphites Compound, (containing Lime, Soda Potassium, Iron, Manganese, Quinine and Strychnia).

The extract is made from pure cod liver oil, which we extract ourselves from the **perfectly fresh** cod livers, by means of special methods and appliances, and is **absolutely free from decomposition products.**

We cordially invite examination of our process by the medical profession at any time.

COPY OF ANALYSIS.

Laboratory of ROBERT G. ECCLES, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., April 29, 1896.

Messrs. HENRY K. WAMPOLE & Co., 441 Green Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: A careful chemical examination of fresh Cod Liver Oil as found in fresh Cod Livers which I obtained direct from the Cod Fish, reveals beyond question the presence of definite alkaloids and other active medicinal principles therein.

An equally careful examination of your Cod Liver Oil Extract, used in the manufacture of your preparation of Cod Liver Oil, demonstrated beyond a peradventure the presence of *these same alkaloids* and the other medicinal substances extracted by me directly from the oil I found in the Cod Livers.

Finally another equally careful analysis of your finished product. "Wampole's Perfected and Tasteless Preparation of Cod Liver Oil," shows in an unquestionable manner the presence therein of *these same alkaloids and medicinal substances* from Cod Liver Oil, together with various hypophosphites, quinine, strychnine, wild cherry, etc.

An examination in detail of your process of manufacture and of the special machinery and apparatus used by you in extracting the combined alkaloidal and other active medicinal principles of Cod Liver Oil convinced me of their efficiency for just such work, and showed the care and pains taken by you to get a pure and useful product.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT G. ECCLES.

The Clinical Results. The clinical results obtained by the use of Wampole's Preparation will prove its efficacy in diseases and conditions where cod liver oil is indicated, in addition to its valuable tonic and alterative effect, due to its other medicinal ingredients.

Circular matter and samples for trial, promptly and cheerfully furnished upon application, free of charge.

Prepared solely
by

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Pharmacists

No. 441 Green Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Directory of Exhibits.

W. D. ALLISON Co., Indianapolis, Ind., Space 16. Exhibit—Physicians' Tables, Chairs and Cabinets.

AMERICAN THERAPEUTIC Co., New York, Space 47. Exhibit—Carnogen, a glycerine extract of bone marrow.

THE AMMONOL CHEMICAL Co., New York, Space 12. Exhibit—Ammonol, Ammoniated Phenylacetamide.

ARMOUR & Co., New York, Space 60. Exhibit—Digestive Ferments and Extract of Beef.

BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM HEALTH FOOD Co., Battle Creek, Mich., Space 58. Exhibit—Prepared Foods.

WM. F. BEFNSTEIN & Co. Philadelphia, Space 33 and 34. Exhibit—Aseptic Hospital Furniture.

JAMES G. BIDDLE, Philadelphia, Space 11. Exhibit—Electrical and X-ray Apparatus.

P. BLAKISTON, SON & Co., Philadelphia, Space 39. Exhibit—Medical and Scientific Books.

J. S. & W. R. BRIGGS, Philadelphia, Space 32. Exhibit—Surgical Chairs.

CANTON SURGICAL AND DENTAL CHAIR Co., Canton, Ohio, Space 68. Exhibit—Surgical Chairs.

CLARK & ROBERTS, Indianapolis, Ind., Space 16. Exhibit—Physicians' Operating Chairs, Tables and Cabinets.

F. A. DAVIS Co., Philadelphia, Space 49. Exhibit—Medical Publications.

DOLIBER-GOODALE COMPANY, Boston, Mass., Space 45. Exhibit—Mellin's Food.

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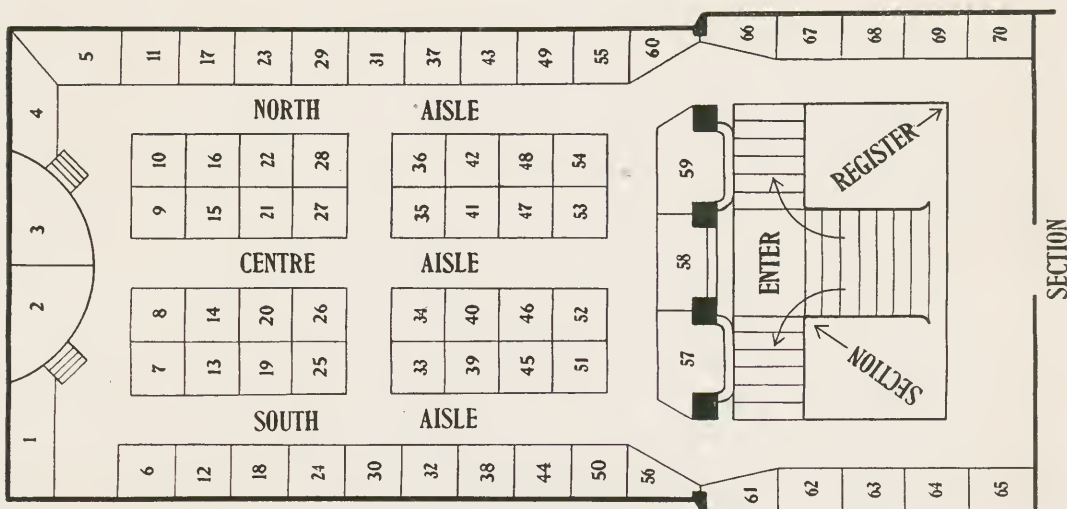


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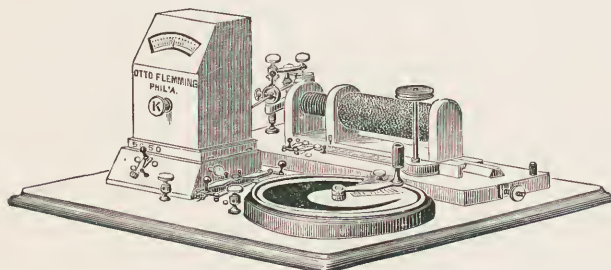
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THEO. A. ERCK, Physician in Charge.

(Signed).

J. MADISON TAYLOR, Consulting Physician.

Dr. Randle C. Rosenberger, Children's Department, Jefferson Hospital.

Dr. Mary Jewett, Children's Department, Philadelphia Hospital.

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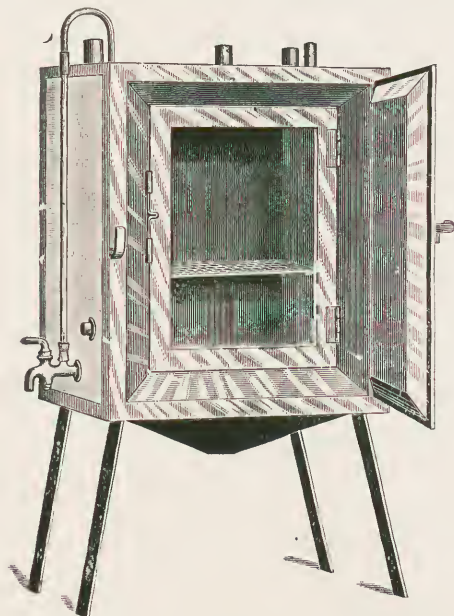
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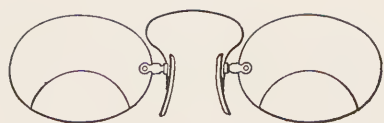
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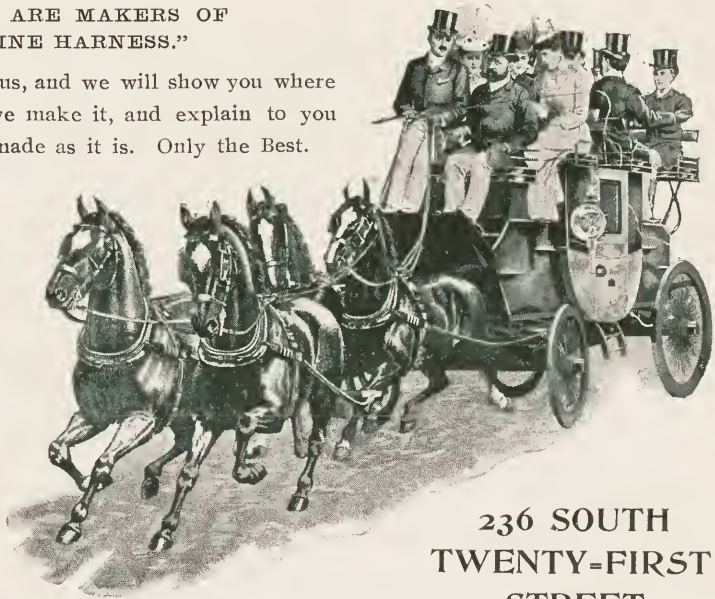
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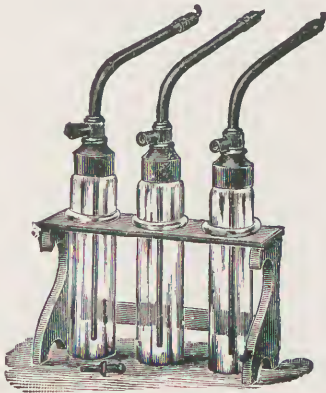
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